October 16, 1776. NUMB. 2495.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1776.

THE Committee appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accounts of the Commanding Officers in the different Battalions of Aſſociators in Pennſylvania, for the Wages of Adjutants, Serjeant-Majors, Fife-Majors, Drum-Majors, Fifers and Drummers, agreeable to the late Reſolution of Aſſembly, will attend on that Service (to adjuſt the ſaid Accounts and draw Orders on the Provincial Treaſurer for Payment) at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, the 21ſt Day of October next, and will continue from Day to Day (Sunday excepted) until the 2d Day of November incluſive. Thoſe who have ſuch Demands againſt the Public, are deſired to attend within the Time limited as aforeſaid.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the Coffee-Houſe, at Five o'Clock this Afternoon,

A COMMODIOUS LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the North ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, between the Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, nearly oppoſite the Church Burying-ground, containing in breadth on the ſaid Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet 37 feet, and in length 140 feet, to a large Alley called Apple-tree Alley, extending from Fourth to Fifth-ſtreet. There are on the ſaid Lot ſome old buildings, which now lett for £ 42 : 10, per annum; the Lot is clear of groundrent. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes before the ſale, is deſired to apply to the owner, living in Third-ſtreet. JOSEPH WATKINS.

THE CONTRIBUTORS for promoting the Culture of SILK are deſired to meet, at the Houſe of BENJAMIN DAVIS, on Friday, the firſt Day of November next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem township, Bucks county, about 3 miles from Neſhaminy ferry,

A LIKELY, ſtrong, healthy NEGROE MAN, about 21 years of age, this country born, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, has been bred to farming, which he underſtands well, but rather inclines to take care of horſes, and wait on a gentleman, or to drive a team. JOHN SWIFT.

Williamſburg, October 5, 1776.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Hon. COURT OF ADMIRALTY *of this State, will be* SOLD, *at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready Money, on Monday, the 21ſt Inſtant, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Watts, *on* Chingoteague,

THE Ship *Caroline*, of *London*, lately made a prize by the *Harlequin* Privateer, Capt. *Woolſey*, of *Baltimore*, with her ſails, rigging and materials, being about 200 tons burthen, Plantation built, about ſix years old, but, having been ſtranded on the coaſt of *England*, has been ſince rebuilt, and her keel, ſtern, ſtern poſt, many of her futtocks and floor-timbers, of *Engliſh* oak, ſhe is ſuppoſed to be equal, if not ſuperior, to a new *American* built veſſel. An inventory of her ſails, rigging and materials, may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's, or on board ſaid ſhip.---At the ſame time will be ſold part of her cargoe, conſiſting of choice MUSCOVADO SUGARS and RUM, ſhipped on board ſaid ſhip from *Jamaica* for the *London* market. And on the following day will commence the ſale of the reſidue of the cargoe, conſiſting of 400 hogſheads of SUGAR, and 117 puncheons of RUM, at *Pitt*'s landing, on *Pocomoke* river, in *Cheſapeake* bay, which lies convenient for tranſportation to any Part of *Virginia*, *Maryland* or *Philadelphia* Market, and will continue until the whole is diſpoſed of. ‡1w. BEN. POWELL, Marſhal.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the Eighth Day of November next,

A VALUABLE plantation in the townſhip of Goſhen and county of Cheſter, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, both for grain and paſture, with about 70 acres thereof cleared, the remainder exceedingly well timbered, with 10 acres of good meadow, part thereof watered, and the reſt may be watered, and a good thriving orchard, with a good log dwelling-houſe and barn, and other out-houſes; alſo a ſtream of water paſſing through the ſame, with a ſufficient fall for ſome advantageous mill works. The whole in good repair, and the title indiſputable. Any perſon, who has a mind to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on the ſpot,

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, and JOSEPH JOHNSON.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the third day of December next,

A GOOD plantation or tract of LAND, containing 203 acres, ſituate in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, about two miles from Pottſgrove, with a good large ſtone-dwelling-houſe, and a good cellar under the ſame, and a good large ſtone barn and ſtables, ſpring and ſpring-houſe, and other out-houſes; about one half of the land is well timbered, and the other is good corn land; about 15 acres of the beſt watered meadow; a good orchard, with good apple-trees, and about 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground; all in good fence and repair. The ſale to begin the ſame day, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and one of the clock. The conditions to be ſeen at the time and place of ſale, by JOHN BOUGH, and PETER CRUMBACKER, Executors. ‖6W,

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing 100 and odd acres of LAND, near 50 acres cleared, the remainder well wooded; there are ſix acres of meadow and more may be made; great part of the plowland has been limed; on which are erected a dwelling-houſe, a barn, a milk-houſe, over a conſtant ſpring of water, and a well of good water, having a pump in it, near the door, a young orchard, &c. alſo a griſt and merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of good French burrs, 3 boulting cloths, and hoiſt jack, all which go by water; ſituate in Abington townſhip, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to view or treat for the premiſes may apply to

¶ ROBERT PAUL.

N. B. The indentures of a Dutch Servant Man, who has near five years to ſerve, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, 26 years of age; ſhe can do all ſorts of out door work, and can ſpin and knit, and is very handy in kitchen work. For further particulars and conditions, enquire of GEORGE HINKLE, in Hinkle-town, Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county. §

The CONSTITUTION *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *as eſtabliſhed by the* GENERAL CONVENTION, *elected for that purpoſe, and held at* Philadelphia, *July* 15, 1776, *and continued by adjournments to September* 28, 1776.

WHEREAS all government ought to be inſtituted and ſupported for the ſecurity and protection of the community as ſuch, and to enable the individuals who compoſe it to enjoy their natural rights, and the other bleſſings which the author of exiſtence has beſtowed upon man; and whenever theſe great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right, by common conſent, to change it, and take ſuch meaſures as to them may appear neceſſary to promote their ſafety and happineſs. AND WHEREAS the inhabitants of this Commonwealth have, in conſideration of protection only, heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and the ſaid King has not only withdrawn that protection, but commenced and ſtill continues to carry on, with unabated vengeance, a moſt cruel and unjuſt war againſt them, employing therein not only the troops of Great Britain, but foreign mercenaries, ſavages, and ſlaves, for the avowed purpoſe of reducing them to a total and abject ſubmiſſion to the deſpotic domination of the Britiſh Parliament, with many other acts of tyranny (more fully ſet forth in the declaration of Congreſs) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the ſaid King and his ſucceſſors are diſſolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceaſed in theſe colonies.—AND WHEREAS it is abſolutely neceſſary for the welfare and ſafety of the inhabitants of ſaid colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that juſt, permanent and proper forms of government exiſt in every part of them, derived from, and founded on the authority of, the people only, agreeable to the directions of the Honourable American Congreſs. WE, the repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania, in General Convention met, for the expreſs purpoſe of framing ſuch a government, confeſſing the goodneſs of the great Governor of the Univerſe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happineſs mankind may attain by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this State, by common conſent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themſelves ſuch juſt rules as they ſhall think beſt for governing their future ſociety; and being fully convinced that it is our indiſpenſible duty to eſtabliſh ſuch original principles of government as will beſt promote the general happineſs of the people of this State and their poſterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality for, or prejudice againſt any particular claſs, ſect, or denomination of men whatever, DO, by virtue of the authority veſted in us by our conſtituents, ordain, declare, and eſtabliſh the following Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, to be THE CONSTITUTION of this Commonwealth, and to remain in force therein forever, unaltered, except in ſuch articles as ſhall hereafter on experience be found to require improvements, and which ſhall by the ſame authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, be amended or improved, for the more effectual obtaining and ſecuring THE GREAT END AND DESIGN OF ALL GOVERNMENT, herein before mentioned.

CHAPTER I.

A DECLARATION *of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the State of* PENNSYLVANIA.

I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, amongſt which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

II. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worſhip Almighty GOD, according to the dictates of their own conſciences and underſtanding: And that no man ought or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worſhip, or erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or maintain any miniſtry, contrary to, or againſt, his own free will and conſent: Nor can any man, who acknowledges the being of a GOD, be juſtly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious ſentiments or peculiar mode of religious worſhip: And that no authority can or ought to be veſted in, or aſſumed by, any power whatever, that ſhall in any caſe interfere with, or in any manner controul, the right of conſcience in the free exerciſe of religious worſhip.

III. That the people of this State have the ſole, excluſive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame.

IV. That all power being originally inherent in, and conſequently derived from, the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legiſlative or executive, are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times accountable to them.

V. That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit, protection and ſecurity of the people, nation or community; and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any ſingle man, family or ſett of men, who are a part only of that community: And that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeaſible right to reform, alter or aboliſh government, in ſuch a manner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal.

VI. That thoſe who are employed in the legiſlative and executive buſineſs of the State may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, the people have a right, at ſuch periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers to a private ſtation, and ſupply the vacancies by certain and regular elections.

VII. That all elections ought to be free; and that all free men, having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office.

VIII. That every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice, when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; But no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent, or that of his legal repreſentatives: Nor can any man, who is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, be juſtly compelled thereto, if he will pay ſuch equivalent: Nor are the people bound by any laws, but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to, for their common good.

IX. That in all proſecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his council, to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous conſent of which jury he cannot be found guilty: Nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf: Nor can any man be juſtly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land or the judgment of his peers.

X. That the people have a right to hold themſelves, their houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, free from ſearch and ſeizure; and therefore warrants without oaths or affirmations firſt made, affording a ſufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded or required to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

XI. That in all controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held ſacred.

XII. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments; therefore the freedom of the preſs ought not to be reſtrained.

XIII. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themſelves and the State; and as ſtanding armies, in the time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up: And that the military ſhould be kept under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

XIV. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, induſtry and frugality, are abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the bleſſings of liberty, and keep a government free: The people ought therefore to pay particular attention to theſe points in the choice of officers and repreſentatives, and have a right to exact a due and conſtant regard to them, from their legiſlators and magiſtrates in the making and executing ſuch laws as are neceſſary for the good government of the State.

XV. That all men have a natural inherent right to emigrate from one State to another that will receive them, or to form a new State in vacant countries, or in ſuch countries as they can purchaſe, whenever they think that thereby they may promote their own happineſs.

XVI. That the people have a right to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, to inſtruct their repreſentatives, and to apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances, by addreſs, petition or remonſtrance.

CHAPTER II.

PLAN *or* FRAME *of* GOVERNMENT.

Sect. 1. THE Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania ſhall be governed hereafter by an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſame, and a Preſident and Council, in manner and form following—

Sect. 2. The ſupreme legiſlative power ſhall be veſted in a Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania.

Sect. 3. The ſupreme executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident and Council.

Sect. 4. Courts of Juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this State.

Sect. 5. The Freemen of this Commonwealth and their ſons ſhall be trained and armed for its defence, under ſuch regulations, reſtrictions and exceptions, as the General Aſſembly ſhall by law direct, preſerving always to the people the right of chooſing their Colonel and all commiſſioned officers under that rank in ſuch manner and as often as by the ſaid laws ſhall be directed.

Sect. 6. Every Freeman of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in this State for the Space of one whole year next before the day of election for Repreſentatives, and paid public taxes during that time, ſhall enjoy the right of an elector; Provided always, that ſons of freeholders of the age of twenty-one years ſhall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes.

Sect. 7. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth ſhall conſiſt of perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to be choſen by the Freemen of every city and county of this Commonwealth reſpectively. And no perſon ſhall be elected, unleſs he has reſided in the city or county for which he ſhall be choſen two years immediately before the ſaid election; nor ſhall any member, while he continues ſuch, hold any other office except in the militia.

Sect. 8. No perſon ſhall be capable of being elected a member to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth more than four years in ſeven.

Sect. 9. The members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by ballot by the freemen of the Commonwealth, on the ſecond Tueſday in October forever (except this preſent year) and ſhall meet on the 4th Monday of the ſame month, and ſhall be ſtiled, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA,

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

An authentic account of the DEBATE *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *on General* CONWAY'S MOTION, *the 22d of May.* [From the St. James's Chronicle.]

GENERAL CONWAY first shortly explained the leading objects of his intended motion. He observed that administration had, to the scandal of all good government, suppressed every thing relative to the true state of affairs in America. That the complaints of our colonies were interrupted in their passage to the throne and parliament, as long as the King's Ministers found their account in so doing. When a war was determined on, the conduct of administration changed with their views; they first provoked the people to resist government, and only produced to parliament such part of the state of affairs in that country as promised to inflame and irritate Great Britain. That as soon as Great Britain had determined to assert her rights, administration again resumed their wonted taciturnity, and from the very instant that America was declared in a state of rebellion, the present Parliament had been kept in the most profound ignorance of every thing passing on the other side of the Atlantic. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to communicate to this House so much of the instructions given to Lord Viscount Howe and General Howe, his Majesty's Commissioners, as relates to the conditions or terms proposed for making peace with, or receiving the submissions of, his Majesty's American subjects, now in America."

After the motion, as near as we can recollect, he spoke for above an hour and an half. He said he would have made it sooner, but did not think when he determined to make his motion, that any specific time was fixed for the rising of the Parliament. That he waited impatiently to see if the Gazette would not give some information to the people at least, since Parliament were to be led blindfolded, or kept in the dark. He lamented, in the most pathetic terms, the manner Parliament had been misled, and worked up by the arts of designing interested men, to set their faces against all concessions from America, however reasonable and sincere, unless the people of that country consented to lay down their arms like cowards, slaves, and paltroons. He contended, in a strain that would have done honour to the most steady patriots of Greece and Rome, that the honour of the British nation was betrayed, the dignity of Parliament sacrificed, and its dearest interests given up, to keep a sett of men in power, the most unpopular, and the most unfit to direct the affairs of this country of any that the annals of Britain had known since the Revolution. How is it possible (says he) you can treat with this people, unless you know their terms? How is it possible, though you did know their terms, that you can have any expectation of peace, unless you know, at the same time, the conditions which Administration mean to hold out? What can America think of the British Parliament, or the British councils? This day *no* revenue, *no* tax is expected; to-morrow both are insisted on in the most peremptory terms. This day treaty, the next war, the third a strange heterogeneous mixture of war and concession; and at length all ends in darkness and confusion. Your words and actions, your statutes and resolutions, are eternally at variance; you differ from your own resolutions before you leave the House, and from each other before you meet again; so that the nation, and every individual in it, is kept in a state of suspence and uncertainty. He next alluded to the letters said by Whitlocke to have been written by Charles First, and the closeting some of the Commissioners sent to him by Parliament; and feared that in the farther prosecution of this business, Parliament was meant to be employed as a mere engine of government; in which, let the matter end as it might, either in war or conciliation, it was previously determined that Parliament should be disgraced. He could not help remarking, with some degree of indignation, on the language of Ministers; REBELS! and REBELLION. The affair of 1715 was REBELLION; that in 1745 was a REBELLION of the foulest and rankest kind; perhaps, if some men's minds were searched, it would be found that neither of those flagitious attacks on the constitution and liberties of this country were deemed so. Whether or not, he was fully convinced that the present resistance of America was NOT REBELLION. The former endeavoured to bring in a Pretender, known at once to be inimical to the civil and religious liberties of this country, the latter were only fighting like freemen for their lawful liberty and property, and every thing they held dear and sacred as men, citizens, or Englishmen.

He then proceeded to arraign the conduct of Administration in the most pointed and severe terms, relative to the prosecution of the war. He said, all Canada had been lost by their neglect, Quebec excepted, and that too probably would fall before any succours could arrive; that Boston was a post injudiciously taken, or shamefully abandoned; that the foolish schemes and wild expeditions to the southward succeeded no better; that if Boston was worth keeping, Administration were to the last degree censurable to let it be lost in the shameful manner it was, when it was in their power so easy to have relieved it; and that, in short, Providence had counteracted every scheme devised for the destruction of America, and the annihilation of British liberty. But though, says he, you have hitherto miscarried, I fear one part of your plan will prove successful; the follies and corruptions of the people have rendered them fit for any thing you may think proper to inflict on them. I trust, however, the day is not far off, when the names of the prime actors and promoters of this infamous business will be wiped away from the recollection of every honest man, but for the mere purpose of holding them in the utmost execration and contempt. But if you have no traces of justice left in your minds, if you feel not for your own honour, for God's sake pay some little attention to your own individual interests, and the safety of the nation. Do you think, however credulous you may be, that France and Spain will lie by silent and inactive, with their hands across? Is it French policy to do so? Or will the vindictive spirit of the Spaniard permit him to sleep, when so favourable an opportunity presents itself of avenging his real or ideal wrongs? I have good reason to be perfuaded of the contrary. Spain is daily arming. France has a new Minister, who is fond of war, who is a man of enterprise and ability, and is well known not to be well disposed towards this country; and if any reliance ought at any time to be had on assurances given by Ministers, it must now vanish, as it is known to be a settled maxim in French politics, that promises given by a Minister are no longer looked upon to be binding, either on his master or the nation, than he continues in office. When the Minister is changed, almost uniformly the system is changed; for it is always a change of measures, not of men, which brings about such arrangements in the French court.

LORD JOHN CAVENDISH seconded the motion. He said the nation had been led into a war with America imperceptibly, and, from a question of right, they had artfully worked it up into a trial of power; but as the nation had been wrought upon by the arts of delusion and misrepresentation, he trusted the people would at length be restored to their senses, and bring the authors to condign punishment. He reminded the House of the part he took immediately before the Christmas recess, 1774, when he informed Administration, that if America was to be coerced, it would never be by a peace military establishment, and a reduced peace naval establishment, from twenty to sixteen thousand men; and when the petty augmentations took place, early in the ensuing spring, he again told them, that the force they were sending out would answer no other end but to disgrace the British arms. The event shewed that his predictions were true; and at the commencement of the present session he was once more under the necessity of telling them of their blunders, and incapacity in conducting the affairs of a great nation either in war or peace; yet, even at this last period, he perceived that Administration were not to be taught by experience. They regimented an army on paper; twenty-five thousand men were to conquer America; three months were elapsed, half the number were not to be procured, though Great Britain and Ireland were ransacked and left defenceless; at length foreigners were applied to; foreigners were procured; more than one half of them still remained in their country, the other half were now tossing about in the Bay of Biscay, and America was lost.

LORD NORTH said he was against the motion, but not for the reason the Hon. Gentleman, who moved it, seemed about to apologize. It was, to be sure, partly late in the season, but if the nation could derive the least benefit from it, he had not the least objection to fit weeks or months; but to call for instructions given to Commissioners was a matter totally new to him, either as an official man or a member of that House. His Lordship observed, that in matters of negociation it was usual to give instructions, to let the treaty go on, to wait for the issue of it, and then form a judgment. If the treaty should miscarry, if no fruits should be produced from it, then it would be time enough to enquire into the tenor of the instructions, to see whether they were such as ought to have been given, and such as from their professed objects were likely to succeed. He said, in some situations, the business of a General was as much to negotiate as fight. The knowledge of his own strength, as well as that of the enemy, led him into many important secrets, which frequently served as a basis of future accommodation. As to the original cause of the present disputes, he was not in office when they arose. He had his own opinion, and it was always the same, that you must couple the claim of this country with a tax framed in some shape or other; but nothing was farther from his thoughts than to press his opinion on any man. Some were for taxation, others were for adhering to the supremacy of this country; some again thought that the American charters ought to be inviolably preserved, while others imputed all the present evils to that source; in all events, among such a variety of discordant opinions, he should always abide by the sense of that House; and finally, that the real intention of the *commission now sent out, was not so much to agree upon any specific terms, as to sound the real disposition of America, in order to learn what the people of that country were ultimately desirous to obtain.*

Mr. BURKE was very severe on Administration. He contended that the House had a right to know what powers were delegated to the Commissioners, for as it was a parliamentary affair, Parliament ought to be made acquainted with every material step taken. He said he wished to know in what manner the Commissioners were instructed to treat with the two persons (Hancock and Adams) excepted out of Gen. Gage's famous proclamation, offering a pardon and indemnity to all America, or with Gen. Lee; whether unconditional submission, in the language of a Noble Lord (Lord George Germaine) over the way, was intended to be the ultimatum. He said that the Noble Lord, who spoke last, talked much of the necessity of supporting government and Administration, as if they were synonimous terms. For his part, he looked upon them to be extremely different, and a stronger proof need not be given than that though Administration were swept away, government would nevertheless remain the same. If the Noble Lord had not asserted it himself, he could hardly have imagined a commission was granted, and instructions given, without any specific directions whatever, *farther than to sound the disposition of America, or, in other words, to feel its pulse.*

LORD NORTH said a few words by way of explanation. He observed, that if we were in doubt whether we should be able to maintain our right, it was at least our duty to try, and exert every means in our power. The stake we played for was a great and important one, and we should exert every nerve to obtain it. It was the wish of Administration to avoid the effusion of blood as much as possible; but nothing specific could be done till the claims of America were known; then it would be time enough to acquaint Parliament, who would be enabled to judge whether they were such as would accord with the dignity and interests of this country.

Mr. FOX was uncommonly violent. *He doubted much if the Commissioners were at all impowered to treat, or even to sound; but were rather instructed to carry fire, sword and devastation, wherever they were to go.* He dwelt a considerable time on the wanton cruelties exercised in the course of our naval operations, such as burning the towns of Norfolk in Virginia, and of Falmouth. He said it was a barbarous disposition to do mischief for mischief's sake; it was unmanly, base, and would for ever remain a disgrace to the British arms. He spoke much of a certain pamphlet (Dr. Price's) and observed that it had opened the eyes of the people, who saw plainly that this country was brought to the brink of ruin and destruction, and that the first great event would probably be an account of Gen. Howe's total defeat, followed by a national bankruptcy; and concluded with observing that one general system of power had of late years been adopted, which was uniformly directed to annihilate and overturn the liberties of this country; that this plan had been unremittingly pursued by the Minister; that slavery was the ultimate object of all his measures, and that it mattered very little who was the deviser of this unnatural conspiracy, for it was plain that the Minister, by the whole tenor of his conduct, had made himself responsible to the nation; he pursued with ardor, and without remorse, whatever desperate scheme his traiterous and concealed employers chalked out for him.

Mr. ADAMS disapproved of the motion, because it was unusual to call for instructions till something had been done in the business; and that, however, he formed little or no expectation from the commission which was the subject of the present motion. He believed it would meet with a similar fate to that of the Noble Lord's conciliatory proposition: That was, in his opinion, surrendering the dignity of Parliament to answer no purpose. He begged that such gentlemen, as did him the honour to remember any thing he said, would recollect that he foretold the fate of that proposition the very instant it was made, and he was inclined to think that the commission and instructions would meet with the same fate. He was always of opinion that no middle path could be struck out; that either America must be abandoned, or the legislative controul of this country be maintained without diminution; for as soon as the authority of this country came to be a conditional authority, unless the conditions were prescribed by Great-Britain, we should from that instant cease to have substantial or beneficial authority over America at all.

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND observed, that Parliament had talked in a high strain against America, but what Parliament thought or resolved, one way or the other, was of very little consequence, for Administration would act just as they liked. Parliament, instead of taking the lead, was at length degraded into a mere engine of government, one day to bully, another to conciliate, and the next he foresaw would be to sue for terms to America. Such was the case a few years back, in the case of Lord Hillsborough's circulatory letter to the colonies; while Parliament was asserting the supremacy of this country, and the unlimited, unconditional right of taxation over America, this letter contained the most specific declaration that no tax whatever should be ever laid on that country. He said, however, that that letter was productive of much worse consequences than barely contradicting the sense of Parliament; a British administration was no longer to be relied on, for the solemn engagement made for his Majesty to three millions of his subjects was no sooner made than it was shamefully violated. What dependence then could America have on any future promise? How could they trust to the sincerity of our professions, when all Administration had to do would be, to get Parliament to overrule them, or remove the Minister under whose immediate directions the faith of the nation had been pledged. This was precisely the case with the letter in question; America rested satisfied with the assurances it contained, and when the system was to be changed, the Minister was removed, and his engagement on the part of this nation set at naught, as a mere unauthorised act of office.

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE said *the Commissioners had no power to enter into any treaty whatever with our rebellious subjects in America, farther than to receive the submissions of such as were disposed to return to their duty, and acknowledge the authority of the British Parliament; and as the Parliament had agreed to send Commissioners, he had no doubt but those named by his Majesty were the fittest for effecting the objects of the commission. It was proper to make the experiment; none of the operations on sea or land would be suspended; and though the matter should not be brought to maturity, nor the objects of the commission succeed, it was necessary that the intentions of Parliament should be complied with.*

COLONEL BARRE took notice that the noble Lord in the blue ribband had confessed that the Commissioners *were sent out not to treat, but to sound.* He said it was a happy, and he believed a very proper expression; it might be every way descriptive of the fate of the errand, and it was not very improbable that both the noble Commissioner and his brother would be employed in sounding the coasts of America (a loud laugh on the opposition side of the House.) He said he knew both the gentlemen extremely well; they were men of integrity and high honour; of eminent skill in their respective professions. He had served with one of them in America during the late war, and was personally acquainted with the other; but at the same time, he did not think that Administration could have picked out two men more unqualified for the effectuating so abstruse, difficult and arduous a business, as that committed to their charge by the commission. He was extremely severe on the conduct of Administration; said the armaments both by sea and land were shamefully delayed; that neither were the troops nor transports ready; part of the Hessians had not yet left Germany, though the 22d of May was arrived.

Surely Ministers, ignorant as they were, could not imagine that troops still in Germany would arrive early enough in America, this season, to carry on the operations of an offensive war, a war of conquest. He then took a general view of the state of the whole empire, and its several parts of Ireland, and the East and West-Indies. He said, the Parliament of Ireland, from its obsequiousness to the Minister, had rendered that country totally defenceless, by stripping it of its troops; that the East-Indies was in a state of internal confusion, and external imbecility; that the West-Indies was on the eve of a famine, and that North-America was for ever lost; so that, without any attempt from a foreign enemy, the consequences to be expected were dreadful to think on; but if France should take an advantage of such a state of things, one or all of them must fall a prey to the ambitious designs of that restless power.

GOV. JOHNSTONE closed the debate, and was personally severe on the Minister. He expatiated greatly on the numerous infamous jobs that were every day going on, and enumerated the various methods there were devised for creating corrupt majorities in that House. He spoke of the licences granted by the Admiralty Board, and remarked a curious fact which had come out in the papers laid before the House, which was a contract of Sir James Cockburn, and James Bogle French, for ten thousand gallons of rum, at four shillings per gallon, though it was well known that the contract might be executed at two shillings a gallon. No wonder that the people were plundered, and the nation undone. No wonder that there were decisive majorities in that House, and numerous addresses from every part of the kingdom. No wonder that the American war was become a favourite war with the majority of the House, though hated and disapproved of by every man in the kingdom, who had not a personal interest in its continuance.

The question was put at half after ten, and the House divided. Ayes 85, Noes 171.

MARK FREEMAN

HAS removed his STORE from Market-street to Front-street, the 5th door from the corner of Chestnut-street; he requests those that have any demands against him to bring in their accompts, to be adjusted and paid; and all those that are indebted to him, he requests to make immediate payment, at said store, or at his lodgings, at Mrs. Yard's, in Second-street, near Walnut-street; he particularly informs those whose accompts have been long standing (and have neglected to settle them by bond) if they do not, in one month from this date, either come and pay them off, or settle them by bond, they will be sued, without any further notice. *October* 16, 1776. 1 m.

CAME to Greenwich-Point Ferry, opposite Gloucester, about ten days ago, a trespassing small dark-brown MARE, branded on the near buttock S. S. a small star in her forehead, and an iron collar about her neck. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 14, 1776. ¶ RICHARD RENSHAW.

PORTSMOUTH (*New-Hampſhire*) *Sept.* 28.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the prize ſhip Royal Exchange, Lawrence Bowden, late maſter, ſhe was taken by the Continental ſhip Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Eſq; commander, on the 29th ult. on her paſſage from Grenada to London, having on board a valuable cargoe, conſiſting of 284 hogſheads and 2 tierces of ſugar, 65 hogſheads of rum, 11 hogſheads of coffee, 2 bales of cotton, and ſome Madeira wine. The prize-maſter (Mr. Onely) informs of two other prizes being taken by the Columbus, juſt before this, on their paſſage to Europe, from the Weſt-Indies; and in his paſſage hither ſpoke with the Providence brigantine, belonging to the United States, who informed him of her having taken two valuable prizes, and ſent in to Providence.

BOSTON, *October* 3.

Yeſterday was ſent into this harbour, by the Columbus ſhip of war, Capt. Whipple, a brig from Antigua, bound for Europe, with 250 hogſheads of rum.

WATERTOWN, October 7.

Laſt Wedneſday returned to Salem, after a ſhort cruiſe, the brigantine Maſſachuſetts, of this State, commanded by Capt. Souther. He informs that a few days after he ſailed he fell in with and took a brigantine, of about 250 tons, from Falmouth in England, mounting ſix 3 pounders, and having on board a Captain and about 20 privates of the 16th regiment of Dragoons, with their horſes and accoutrements, alſo the chaplain of ſaid regiment, and ſome dry goods, which the Captain ſays is his own property. The whole number of priſoners 35. This veſſel ſailed from Falmouth the 27th of July, juſt a month after they embarked, in company with 12 others, under convoy of the Daphne of 32 guns, from whom they parted but a day or two before they were taken; they all had the ſame kind of cargoe, making in the whole 230 horſes. A fleet of about 70 ſail ſailed about 3 days before them, under a ſtrong convoy, having on board the remainder of the 16th regiment of dragoons, and the laſt diviſion of Hanoverians, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 5000 men, bound to New York: They were ſhort of horſe proviſions, ſome of the horſes died of the ſtaggers, and it is ſuppoſed the late gales have deſtroyed many more. The people in England, we hear, began to be very uneaſy.

The prize above-mentioned, we learn, arrived at Towſhend at the eaſtward the middle of laſt week.

A privateer belonging to Salem, which arrived there laſt Thurſday, fell in with the fleet of 12 ſail, and was ſo cloſely purſued by the Daphne that the enemy fired muſket-balls into her; but by heaving over all her guns, water and proviſions, and by ſawing down her upper works, they barely eſcaped.

We alſo hear that three more prizes have arrived at the eaſtward, two laden with fiſh, the other with melaſſes.

PROVIDENCE, September 28.

On Sunday laſt Capt. Gideon Crawford arrived here from Nantz, in France, after a paſſage of eight weeks. He informs that great warlike preparations continue to be made in that kingdom, where every kind of indulgence is ſhewn to American veſſels. He alſo adviſes, that he ſaw an account in a French paper of the Marlborough, a 90 gun ſhip, being blown up at Plymouth ſome time in July laſt, and that great part of the crew periſhed.

NEWPORT, *October* 7.

Laſt Thurſday a prize brig, loaded with rum and ſugar, went up the Eaſt Paſſage; ſhe was bound from Antigua for the Britiſh fleet and army at New-York, and taken by the privateer Induſtry, Capt. Thomas Child, who had taken another large brig from Jamaica, loaded with ſugar, mahogany and logwood, which, we hear, is ſafe arrived at the eaſtward.

The Lady Waſhington privateer, Capt. James Godfrey, has ſent a fine ſhip into a port in the Maſſachuſetts State, loaded with 425 hogſheads of ſugar, ſome rum, cotton, &c.

A ſhip loaded with dry goods, bound to Quebec, and taken by Capt. Crawford, went into a ſafe port yeſterday; about the ſame time another ſhip from Jamaica, with ſugar, rum, &c. taken by Capt. Coffin, went into a ſecure harbour.

We hear that laſt Wedneſday, as Capt. Harding, in a Connecticut brig of war, was going up the Sound from a cruize, he was attacked by the Merlin ſhip of war, when a very warm engagement enſued, but another ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Cerberus, coming up, and endeavouring to cut Capt. Harding off from the land, he made from them, and got ſafe into Stonington. We don't learn what damage was ſuſtained on either ſide. At the ſame time a third ſhip was ſeen near Block-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Harlem, October 13.

"Yeſterday morning about 4000 of the enemy landed at Fagg's or Frog's Point, in the ſound, about 6 miles above us; a detachment was immediately ſent to oppoſe them: The enemy got poſſeſſion of the point, but as I was informed laſt night had made no farther progreſs. Our people, I am told, had taken up a bridge which was there, and felled trees acroſs the road, to obſtruct them till a reinforcement could arrive. In the afternoon 42 ſail paſſed the mouth of Harlem river, in their way to the point; they conſiſted of ſloops, ſchooners, brigs and 9 ſhips. I expect there will be bloody work there to-day. From the number of men landed and the ſhips which went up, I think this can be no feint, but that the main body of Howe's army muſt be there, and that there he intends to make his *Coup-de-Main*. This week will probably finiſh the campaign.—Upon the arrival of the ſhips at Dobb's ferry they landed ſome men and plundered a ſtore-houſe. I ſuppoſe thoſe men who landed yeſterday are to go acroſs the country, and form a line from Flagg's-point to Tarrytown, 4 miles above Dobb's ferry, where the ſhips lie, but in this I expect they will be miſtaken."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, October 7.

"The prize taken by Capt. Greely, and ſent firſt into Marblehead, has ſince come round here. She has papers to the middle of Auguſt, which give particular accounts of the Spaniards invading the kingdom of Portugal, and taking poſſeſſion of ſeveral towns—the inference is plain; war is or muſt be declared.

"The mate of a London ſhip brought up this evening by Captain Atkins informs, that the Miniſtry are ſo ſuſpicious of plots and conſpiracies being laid, that four perſons dare not be ſeen converſing together in London, but they are immediately diſperſed. A privateer is juſt arrived at Salem, after taking three prizes, one of which is loaded with dry goods to the amount of £37,000 ſterling.—This fine prize has not yet arrived.—A day ſeldom paſſes, without proviſion veſſels, Jamaica-men, Londoners, or ſomething is taken."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, October 12.

"We have nothing new here, ſave the arrival of a Spaniſh brig in our Bay from the Havanna; the Captain confirms their having declared war againſt the Portugueſe; that a number of Spaniſh men of war and troops had already arrived at the Havanna, on ſome ſecret expedition; he has brought 10,000 Spaniſh milled dollars to procure proviſion for them, and ſays we may expect a number of their veſſels to the continent in the courſe of the winter."

Yeſterday afternoon the Continental armed ſchooner Waſp, Capt. Baldwin, returned here from a cruize, and brought in with him a large ſhip, bound from Jamaica for Liverpool, laden with rum and ſugar, which he took about 12 days ago. The prize is got up to Cheſter.

On Tueſday, the 8th Inſtant, at one o'clock in the morning, departed this life, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROSS, Relict of JOHN ROSS, Eſq; late of this city, Counſellor at Law. And on Wedneſday her remains, attended by a number of reſpectable inhabitants, were interred in St. Paul's Church.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated Sept. 8.

"The French here are to a man in favour of America. There are 10,000 men in this iſland, 1000 here, who, with 500 negroes, are buſily employed in building forts, and a French war is inevitable. A French frigate arrived the other day from France, with orders to the General to protect all American veſſels: A pilot boat belonging to a merchant in Philadelphia was taken the day before yeſterday, and ſent to Jamaica; a French frigate of 36 guns and a guarda coſta, which laſt hoiſted Continental Colours, were immediately ſent after her, with orders to follow her into Port Royal harbour, if they could not overtake her before, and demand her; what will be the conſequences time will diſcover. The French were very much exaſperated at her being taken, which was within two leagues of the land."

To his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, *Eſq; Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame,*

The ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY of the ſaid State.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHILST we anticipate the bleſſings of a government founded on freedom, having for its ſole object the happineſs of the people, it affords the moſt pleaſing reflection that all our meaſures for attaining that great end are ſtrongly marked with deliberation and firmneſs, and will bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny of reaſon and conſcience. To thoſe diſpoſed to trace the hand of approving Heaven in our deliverance from the galling yoke of ſlavery, the unparalelled unanimity of the American States in reſiſting the encroachments of deſpotiſm, and refuſing the inſidious offers of precarious peace—the rejection of our petitions, tho' fraught with unrefuted reaſoning and clear demonſtration, joined to the infatuated policy of our enemy, and the ſucceſs of our arms, afford the moſt unequivocal marks of Providential Agency; whilſt our willingneſs even to relinquiſh ſome of our indubitable rights for the ſake of peace—our patience under repeated injuries and inſults—the declaration of our rights, and conſequent independence, long delayed—plainly evince to the impartial world our averſion to ſhedding human blood. But, compelled by the inſatiate plunderers of the eaſt to aſſert our freedom, we have burſt the bands of political ſlavery, and ariſen into a life of liberty. Thus ſituate, we cannot evince more fully to the world the purity of our intentions, and our ſenſe of the value of our purchaſe, than by placing in the moſt conſpicuous points of view thoſe Gentlemen who have taken an early and deciſive part in our glorious ſtruggle for freedom.

Our conviction of the rectitude of your Excellency's intentions ſtands confeſſed, by your appointment to the office of Chief Magiſtrate of this free State. But whilſt we feel our own inadequacy to the buſineſs aſſigned us by our country, we muſt acknowledge, with your Excellency, that your taſk is arduous indeed! and intreat you to look up, with us, to the indulgent Parent of the Univerſe, who, when the end propoſed is ſtamped with his approbation, can make the abilities keep pace with the will.

Convinced, with your Excellency, of the neceſſity of a well-regulated militia for the defence of a free State, and of their being duly paid for their ſervice, our earlieſt attention ſhall be given to that moſt important buſineſs; and permit us, Sir, to aſſure you, that, whilſt we have aught to beſtow, the voice of murmuring for ſervices unpaid, or merit unrewarded, ſhall not be heard in this State.

If, in fixing the ſeat of government according to the local circumſtances and convenience of the various parts of this State, we ſhould appoint a place agreeable to your Excellency, it will double our ſatisfaction. The law mentioned, and ſuch other ſalutary regulations as may occur to your Excellency during this ſeſſion, when communicated to us, ſhall meet with all due attention.

Your obliging mention of the importance of the ſtation in which the uncorrupted voice of our conſtituents hath placed us, demands our acknowledgments, and will, we hope, ſpirit us to ſuch exertions in our duty, as may redound to the benefit of the State: And we aſſure you, with ſincerity, that, laying aſide all private attachments and reſentment, it ſhall be our ſtudy to cultivate that harmony between the branches of the legiſlature, that ſpirit of œconomy, induſtry and patriotiſm, ſo juſtly recommended, and ſo eſſential to the public welfare; and that whilſt our heaven-directed Generals and ſoldiers, with an ardour peculiar to freemen, brave the dangers of well-fought fields, againſt the lawleſs ſons of rapine and plunder, ours ſhall be the important taſk, in conjunction with your Excellency and the Honourable Council, to give our cool deliberations and uſeful reſolves, the moſt unambiguous marks of that ſpirit which ought to animate a ſenate of freemen.

We hope that no ſituation in life can make us loſe ſight of that evident truth, ſo loudly proclaimed in the hiſtoric page, that diſſoluteneſs of manners and political corruption are inſeparable companions in the deſtruction of kingdoms; whilſt the concurring teſtimony of the inſpired penman will enforce on the moſt obdurate heart, that *righteouſneſs exalteth a nation, but that ſin is a reproach to any people.* Determined to employ the talents given in procuring, and tranſmitting inviolate to poſterity, the fair inheritance of civil and religious liberty, though bought at the price of life, we will look, for the permanency and ſtability of our new government, to him who bringeth princes to nothing, and teacheth ſenators wiſdom.

By Order of the Houſe,
Houſe of Aſſembly, JOHN HART, Speaker.
Sept. 24, 1776.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to make the following REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind and affectionate addreſs deſerves my cordial thanks; and I feel myſelf moſt agreeably affected with your obliging aſſurances of paying all due attention to the laws and regulations recommended to your conſideration.

I heartily participate with you in the pleaſure of tracing that conſpicuous Providential Agency, which has hitherto fruſtrated the ſanguinary purpoſes of our enemies; and which, that it is not more generally and devoutly acknowledged, is greatly to be deplored. But while with pious gratitude we ſurvey the frequent interpoſitions of heaven in our behalf, we ought to remember, that as the diſbelief of an over-ruling Providence is atheiſm, ſo an abſolute confidence of having our deliverance wrought out by the immediate hand of God, without our own exertions, is the moſt culpable preſumption. Let us therefore inflexibly perſevere in exerting our moſt ſtrenuous efforts, in an humble and rational dependence on the great Governor of the World, and we have the faireſt proſpect of ſurmounting all our difficulties, and of ſeeing our mercileſs oppreſſors involved in that deſtruction which they have ſo long been meditating for others.

The General Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey, lately ſitting at Princeton, was adjourned laſt week to the 13th of November next, then to meet at Burlington.

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia, October* 12, 1776.

Whereas it has been repreſented to the Council that ſome perſons in this State, preferring their own private emolument to the duties of humanity and the public good, have monopolized and engroſſed whole cargoes or large quantities of SALT, and as it is the practice of every well regulated State, not only to diſcourage, but even to puniſh all monopolizers of the neceſſaries of life, and as ſuch evil practices at this time are pernicious and very unjuſtifiable, as for the want of an eſtabliſhed government proviſion cannot be made againſt them, and being deſirous to give every reaſonable encouragement to the importers of ſuch article, this Council do

Reſolve, That they will allow the generous price of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per buſhel, for every buſhel of SALT that may be imported into this State, and delivered to them, until the fifteenth day of November next; the ſame to be ſold out to the public in ſmall parcels at the firſt coſt, by ſuch perſon or perſons as they may hereafter appoint, in order that the neceſſities of the good people may be ſupplied at as reaſonable a rate as poſſible, and the rapacious practices of avaricious men defeated; it is therefore earneſtly recommended to ſaid importers not to demand a higher price than is here offered, and to make report to this Council of the quantities they have, or may import, that they may be treated with for the purchaſe of the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia, October* 14, 1776.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Colonels of the Aſſociators in this State do, as ſoon as poſſible, make return to the Council of Safety of the number of arms and accoutrements in their reſpective battalions, that this Board may take proper meaſures to ſupply their deficiencies.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

Head-Quarters, Perth Amboy, October 12, 1776.

Colonel Allifons's battalion of Pennſylvania Aſſociators having done their duty while in camp as good and orderly ſoldiers, and furniſhed their full complement for the Flying-Camp, are hereby diſmiſſed the ſervice of the States, and permitted to return home.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Dep. Adjutant Gen.

*** The COMMITTEE of PRIVATES are requeſted to meet at Mr. Thorne's School-Houſe this Evening, at 6 o' Clock, and it is hoped they will not fail to attend, as Buſineſs will be laid before them of the utmoſt Importance.

Oct. 16, 1776. W. THORNE, Chairman, pro temp.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the firſt day of November next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Montgomery (who, as well, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the Thetis, burthen about 300 tons, lately commanded by Hezekiah May, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned, according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

By order of the Judge,
† ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

To the votable Inhabitants of the County and Borough of Cheſter,

GENTLEMEN,

IT hath been your pleaſure, ſome years paſt, to delegate me one of your Repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly; permit me, Gentlemen, to return you my grateful thanks for your diſtinguiſhed ſentiments of reſpect, and, in future, be pleaſed to excuſe me from farther ſervice in that ſtation, which is the real deſire of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶

Philadelphia, October 11, 1776.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on the night of the 9th inſtant, an indented Engliſh ſervant boy, named Samuel Tutton, *born at Bridgwater, in Somerſetſhire; about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, pale face, with a ſcar on it, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſandy hair; had on an old felt hat, with a bullet hole through it, a ſhort brown coat, with yellow buttons (which makes it ſingular they being all odd ones) a blue-grey waiſtcoat, much broken at the button holes, a pair of old Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, old white ſhirt, deep blue yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with long ſquare ſteel buckles in them. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.* BENJAMIN POULTNEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are warned not to carry him off, or conceal him, at their peril. ‖ 1w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of October inſtant, a Dutch ſervant Woman, hath been about two years in the country ſpeaks very broken Engliſh, named Anna Rohna Wenſeling, *30 years of age, middle ſized, round faced, yellow complexion, thick lips, round ſhouldered, brown hair, intermixed with white, and bald on the top of her head, a ſmall ſhort thumb on the right hand, large lumps on her big toe joints, much addicted to lying; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped flannel jacket, patched with ſtriped flannel of a darker colour, a petticoat of the ſame, ſtriped with ſheep's black and yellow, and a green worſted under jacket, lined with linen, one tow ſhift, two tow aprons, a ſingle handkerchief of ſmall check, no ſhoes nor ſtockings, an old caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN ZELL. ¶

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th day of September laſt, a certain John Davis, *by trade a weaver, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a good blue broadcloth coat, jacket, and breeches, a new beaver hat, and took with him a ſhort coat, light coloured nap, and one under jacket of red coloured nap; alſo took with him a black Mare, 4 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a rat tail, about 13 hands 3 inches, hollow backed, trots faſt; he had a large old faſhioned ſilver watch, marked on the outſide caſe Ed. Seales, and on the inſide caſe E. D. maker's name Dunlop, London. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway and mare, and ſecures them, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Seven Dollars and a Half for either, paid by* THOMAS CLAYTON, *near Nathaniel Newlin's tavern, in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county.* ¶

and shall have power to choose their Speaker, the Treasurer of the State, and their other officers; sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills, and enact them into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members; they may expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; they may administer oaths or affirmations on examination of witnesses; redress grievances; impeach State criminals; grant charters of incorporation; constitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties: And shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State or Commonwealth:—But they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this Constitution.

Sect. 10. A quorum of the House of Representatives shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and having met and chosen their Speaker, shall each of them before they proceed to business take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance, herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"I —— do swear (or affirm) that as a member of this Assembly, I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution, which shall appear to me injurious to the people; nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the Constitution of this State; but will in all things conduct myself as a faithful honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of my judgment and abilities."

And each member, before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

"I do believe in one GOD, the Creator and Governor of the Universe, the rewarder of the good and punisher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration."

And no further or other religious test shall ever hereafter be required of any civil officer or magistrate in this State.

Sect. 11. Delegates to represent this State in Congress shall be chosen by ballot by the future General Assembly at their first meeting, and annually forever afterwards, as long as such representation shall be necessary. Any Delegate may be superseded at any time, by the General Assembly appointing another in his stead. No man shall sit in Congress longer than two years successively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards: And no person who holds any office in the gift of Congress shall hereafter be elected to represent this Commonwealth in Congress.

Sect. 12. If any city or cities, county or counties, shall neglect or refuse to elect and send representatives to the General Assembly, two thirds of the members from the cities or counties that do elect and send Representatives, provided they be a majority of the cities and counties of the whole State, when met, shall have all the powers of the General Assembly as fully and amply as if the whole were present.

Sect. 13. The doors of the House in which the Representatives of the Freemen of this State shall sit in General Assembly, shall be and remain open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of this State may require the doors to be shut.

Sect. 14. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly shall be printed weekly during their sitting, with the yeas and nays on any question, vote or resolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot; and when the yeas and nays are so taken, every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes, if he desire it.

Sect. 15. To the end that laws before they are enacted may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations as much as possible prevented, all bills of a public nature shall be printed for the consideration of the people, before they are read in General Assembly the last time for debate and amendment; and except on occasions of sudden necessity, shall not be passed into laws until the next session of Assembly; and for the more perfect satisfaction of the public, the reasons and motives for making such laws shall be fully and clearly expressed in the preambles.

Sect. 16. The stile of the laws of this Commonwealth shall be, "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the "Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth "of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the "authority of the same." And the General Assembly shall affix their seal to every bill, as soon as it is enacted into a law, which seal shall be kept by the Assembly and shall be called The seal of the laws of Pennsylvania, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

Sect. 17. The city of Philadelphia, and each county in this Commonwealth respectively, shall on the first Tuesday of November in this present year, and on the second Tuesday in October, annually for the two next succeeding years, to wit, the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, and the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, chuse six persons to represent them in General Assembly. But as Representation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants is the only principle which can at all times secure liberty and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the General Assembly shall cause compleat lists of the taxable inhabitants in the city and each county in the Commonwealth respectively, to be taken and returned to them, on or before the last meeting of the Assembly, elected in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, who shall appoint a representation to each in proportion to the number of taxables in such returns, which representation shall continue for the next seven years afterwards, at the end of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, and a representation agreeable thereto appointed by the said Assembly, and so on septennially for ever. The wages of the Representatives in General Assembly, and all other State charges, shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

Sect. 18. In order that the Freemen of this Commonwealth may enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be until the representation shall commence as directed in the foregoing section, each county at its own choice may be divided into districts, hold elections therein, and elect their Representatives in the county and their other elective officers, as shall be hereafter regulated by the General Assembly of this State. And no Inhabitant of this State shall have more than one annual vote at the general election for representatives in Assembly.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

College of Philadelphia, September 24, 1776.

THE LECTURES on MATERIA MEDICA, CHEMISTRY, and the PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, will begin on the last Tuesday of October.

IN CONGRESS, OCTOBER 3, 1776.

Resolved, That five millions of Continental Dollars be immediately borrowed for the use of the United States of America, at the annual interest of four per cent.

That the faith of the United States be pledged to the lenders, for the payment of the sums to be borrowed and the interest arising thereon, and that certificates be given to the lenders in the form following—

"The United States of America acknowledge the receipt of Dollars from which they promise to pay to the said or bearer, on the day of with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, agreeable to a resolution of the United States, passed the third day of October, 1776. Witness the hand of the Treasurer, this day of A. D.

Countersigned," by the Commissioners of one of the Loan-Offices hereafter mentioned.

That for the convenience of the lenders, a Loan-Office be established in each of the United States, and a Commissioner to superintend such office be appointed by the said States respectively, who are to be responsible for the faithful discharge of their duty in the said offices.

That the business of the said Commissioners shall be to deliver certificates for all such sums of money as shall be brought into their respective offices, agreeable to these resolutions, which certificates shall be indented, and the checks kept in the said office—to keep books, in which regular entries shall be made of the sums borrowed, and of the time when, and of the names of the persons by whom the said sums were lent—to transmit to the Continental Treasurer, once a month, an account of the cash in their respective offices—and to answer all draughts of the Treasurer, to the amount of the cash which they shall at any time have in their hands as aforesaid.

That the Treasurer of the United States shall send to the respective Loan-Offices such a number of certificates, and of such denominations, as shall be ordered by the Commissioners of the Treasury.

That no certificate be issued for a less sum than three hundred dollars.

That the several sums of money to be borrowed shall be repaid at the office where the same was lent, at the expiration of three years; and that the annual interest shall be likewise paid at the said office.

That the Commissioners of the respective Loan-Offices be entitled to receive of the United States, one eighth per cent on all monies which shall be brought into their respective Loan-Offices, in lieu of all claims and demands that they may have for transacting the business of their said offices.

Oct. 7. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Assemblies and Conventions of the United States respectively, to annex such penalties by law to the crime of counterfeiting the bills or notes of the Continental Loan-Office, as are or shall be annexed to the crime of counterfeiting the Continental currency.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolutions be published, and copies thereof sent to each of the United States; and that the respective States be desired to send to the Committee of the Continental Treasury, the names of the Commissioners by them appointed in consequence of the said resolutions.

By Order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 8th of this inst. October, from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, a dark bay MARE, 4 years old last spring, 14 hands 3 inches high, a small star, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, well made, a remarkable running in the root of her near ear, carries her head well, some white on one of her hind feet. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for the mare only, paid by JAMES M'CLELLAN. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape from the goal of the county of New-Castle, a Negroe man, named CUFF DIX, belonging to Mark Bird, and by him advertised in the Pennsylvania Journal the 14th of August last; he is an active, well-made fellow, and a good hammerman, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fond of liquor, and stammers a little in his speech; there is an iron ring in one of his ears; he had on a light coloured jacket, and tow shirt and trowsers. He has frequently run away from his master, and often confined in the several goals of the province; as he is an artful fellow, the person apprehending him is desired to take particular care of him; he has often denied his name, and pretends to be a freeman. Whoever secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

October 11, 1776. ‡ THOMAS CLARK, Goaler.

Tenth-Month 10, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, living in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, two BAY HORSES, one about 15 years old, has a star in his forehead, black mane and tail, paces swift, and trots well, near 15 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark.—— The other about 8 years old, branded on each quarter with the figure 3, has a black mane and tail, paces and trots, about 15 hands high. Whoever secures said horses, so that the owner may have them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC CLEAVER. ¶

Warminster, Bucks County, October 10, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 29th of September last, an indented servant, named ISRAEL JENKINS, 16 years of age, but rather small, country born, has short dark brown hair, and has lost a joint off the fore-finger of his right hand; had on a brown fulled linsey coat, striped jacket, neats leather shoes, a felt hat, and white hunting frock. Whoever brings said servant to his master, or secures him so that he may be had again, shall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HART.

RUN away about two weeks ago, from Oley Forge, in the county of Berks, from John Lesher, a thick, middle-sized NEGROE man, named JOE, aged about 40 years; he has heretofore run away, and been in the goals of Lancaster and Chester counties, and sold out for costs. All persons are hereby forbid to harbour the said runaway, and whoever secures the said Negroe, and restores him to the said JOHN LESHER, or informs him, or Mr. JACOB MORGAN, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, where the said Negroe is secured, shall have Twenty Shillings reward. *October* 11, 1776. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 9th of October inst. out of the pasture of John Crosen, in Warminster township, Bucks county, a redish roan STALLION, with a bald face, mixed with red spots in the face, about six years old, and about 15½ hands high, a natural trotter, and canters well. Whoever delivers the thief and horse to the owner, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or for the horse only THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CROSEN. ¶

Newgarden, Chester county, Sept. 30, 1776.

A PLANTATION to be sold by the subscriber, on the 18th day of October next, containing 112 acres of land, consisting of four fields, a considerable quantity of meadow ground, well supplied with water, a good bearing orchard and ground for spring grain; the remainder well timbered; on which is erected a two story square-log house, with a cellar under, a well of good water at the door, a barn, with stabling and cow-yard; a cooper's shop, with sundry tools and cooper's stuff; a variety of household furniture and farming utensils, too tedious to mention. Also horses, cows, sheep and swine. The vendue is intended to begin at ten o' clock said day, where attendance and the conditions, which will be made easy to the purchaser, shall be made known by the owner. AMBROSE TAYLOR. ¶

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at public vendue, on the 18th of October instant,

THE two following plantations, situate in the township of East-Caln, in Chester county; the two said plantations join each other, lying on the road leading from the Red Lion to the Plough and Harrow; there are on the first mentioned place, a good dwelling-house with a stone gable, a good spring and spring-house, a good barn and sheds, and an extraordinary good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; the said plantation contains 160 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and more part made; the upland good for grain, and all in good repair. The other plantation is all in good repair, with a log dwelling-house and kitchen adjoining, a good shop, fit for any tradesman, a good barn, with a good stone spring-house and a never-failing spring, and a good still-house with three stills, one contains 190 gallons, new last fall; one 68, and the other 38 gallons; a good quantity of good meadow, and more part made, a good apple orchard; the land good for grain, contains 165 acres, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; the woodland well timbered; the payment made easy, and an indisputable title given, by JAMES BATTEN.

N. B. The vendue to begin at one o' clock on said day, at the dwelling-house of said Batten, living on the premises, who will shew them to any that may apply. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 22d day of October instant,

A TRACT of good LAND, situate in Newtown township, Chester county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 100 acres, above one half woodland, some meadow made, and a great deal more may be made, and watered with good streams of water, and a small orchard. The great road from the Great Valley to Darby, and from Lancaster to Philadelphia, runs thro' the premises. Any gentleman inclining to purchase shall be furnished with house-room adjoining while he is building.——Also one other piece of LAND, 20 or 30 acres as the purchaser pleases, situated as above, and more than one half woodland; there are on the premises a log house with a stone chimney, and some good meadow cleared and watered, and more may be made. Persons inclining to view the land before the day of sale may see it by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, about one mile from Newtown-Square Tavern. At the same time will be sold, horses fit for the draught or saddle, some young unbroke creatures, and mares with foal; also a mill to clean wheat. ‡ RICHARD FAWKES.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 31*st day of this inst. October, on the premises,*

A CERTAIN LOT of good GROUND, containing about ten acres, situate in Newtown township, Chester county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Great-Valley to Chester and Darby, and another leading to Concord and the new Lancaster road, they all intersect in in the said piece of ground; one half woodland.

Likewise one other piece of land, between 20 and 30 acres, on the road leading from Goshen to Philadelphia, well watered, and about three acres of meadow and five of woodland well timbered. Any person inclining to view either of them, before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, and be informed of the terms by

† JOSEPH JAMES.

To be SOLD by public SALE, on Thursday, the 24*th of October next, at* 3 *o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises,*

THAT *noted* TAVERN, *called the Fox Chace, being on a Cross Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Darby, Chester and Brandywine, in the township of Haverford, Chester county, about* 10 *miles from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of Messieurs Samuel and Charles Humphreys, Moses Parker, and others, containing about* 60 *or* 70 *acres, more or less, to be surveyed after it is sold, about* 18 *or* 20 *acres of which are well timbered, and the rest cleared, with all the improvements thereunto belonging; it is now in the tenure and under a lease to the Widow Coats, which will expire the* 10*th of April next, at* 36*l. per annum. Whoever inclines to view the place before the day of sale, will please to apply to Nicholas Pechin, adjoining said place. The conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by* NICHOLAS PECHIN, CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, *and* MARTIN MILLER, *Administrators.*

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, the 24th day of this instant October,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in the township of Williston, in the county of Chester, containing 120 acres of LAND, very pleasantly situated, and in a very healthy part of the country; there are on the premises three separate dwelling-houses, a new stone barn, 45 feet by 25, a stable, cart-house, hay-loft and hog-house, all of stone, a good stone spring-house, over a never-failing spring of water; there is a good advantage of erecting any kind of water works on the premises, as Ridley Creek runs a considerable distance through the land; there is a considerable quantity of meadow made and well watered, and more may be made, and all well watered by lasting streams; the plowland is very good for grain and pasture, the woodland well timbered; there is a young bearing orchard, of near 400 trees, of very good fruit of different kinds; the whole in good repair. Those that have a mind to view the premises, before the day of sale, will be shown by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. The title is indisputably good, and the conditions of payment will be made known at the time of sale, by

† JOHN BRIGGS.

Lancaster Goal, September 30, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody, a certain Negroe man, who calls himself *William*, and says he is the property of Mr. John Coxon, of Frederick county, Maryland. Also a certain *John Brown*, alias *Henry France-Nible*, supposed to be a runaway servant from Mr. Amor Grubb, by whom he is particularly described in his advertisement. And a certain *Benjamin Simmons*, who confesses himself a servant to Thomas Owings, in Baltimore county, Maryland, by whom he has been advertised the 19th instant. The respective masters of the said servants, and Negroe, are desired to come, in three weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will then be discharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ PETER RIBLET, Goaler.

RUN away from Speedwell Forge, Lancaster county, on Wednesday, the 4th of September instant, an English indented servant lad, named *John Norman*, a thick well set fellow, 5 feet high, dark complexion; had on a beaver hat, brown hunting shirt, and tow trowsers; he worked in the Forge for some time, and is a very good half bloomer. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal in this province, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by HENRY GOOD, at the Forge, or JAMES OLD, at Reading Furnace ‖ S W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*